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In conclusion, some titles may be noted the reason for the exclusion of which is not patent to the reviewer: *A catalogue of books relating to the discovery and early history of North and South America forming part of the library of E. D. Church*, compiled by George Watson Cole, with its magnificent equipment of bibliographical data; Picón Febres, *Literatura Venezolana*; Rojas, *Literatura Argentina*; Laverde Amaya, *Bibliografía Colombiana*; Rocha Pombo, *Historia do Brazil*, 10 v.; Cejador, *Lengua y Literatura Castellana*, including Spanish American authors; Laval, *Bibliografías Chilenas*; Binayán, *Bibliografías Argentinas*; Amunátegui Solar, *Literatura Chilena*; *Mercurio Peruano*; *Inventario dos Documentos Relativos ao Brasil, existentes no Archivo de Marinha e Ultramar, organizado . . . por Eduardo de Castro e Almeida*. The *Annaes da Bibliotheca Nacional*, in which the last work is contained, are mentioned.

C. K. JONES.

*La Personalidad de Manuel Belgrano*. Commemorative Historical Essay by EMILIO RAVIGNANI. (Buenos Aires: 1920. Pp. 32. Paper.)

As part of the ceremonies held in Buenos Aires in June, 1920, in commemoration of the centenary of Belgrano's death, Dr. Ravignani read an address which has just been published by the History Section of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National University of Buenos Aires, in the form of a pamphlet, which is No. 6 in that faculty's series of monographs. There is included in this pamphlet an appendix presenting six letters written by Belgrano, 1810-1819, the originals of which are preserved in the Academy of Philosophy and Letters of the University. These letters are reproduced in the very satisfactory form now followed by the History Section of the Faculty, of which Section Dr. Ravignani has recently become director—a form which, in itself, imparts confidence in that it gives evidence of careful and intelligent editorial work.

Dr. Ravignani briefly reviews Belgrano's life, from his birth in Buenos Aires in 1770, to his death, in that same city, on June 20, 1820; and, dividing its activities into two large aspects—civil and military—in few pages indeed presents a striking "profile" of the man: "Bachelor in law of the University, and advocate in chancery of Valladolid, general commanding his country's armies—Don Manuel Belgrano y González".

Son of an Italian who chose to render his name Pérez, by a creole mother, although he was educated in Spain, Belgrano was "one of the

best of Argentinians". Offspring of the merchant class, he was an intellectual—an optimistic, altruistic advocate of popular culture, and a constructive force which advanced his country toward his ideals. From a responsible government position, to which the king of Spain appointed him, youth of twenty-three that he was, in 1793, he sought to disseminate new ideas on economics in a bureaucratic atmosphere which smothered him. To improve the social conditions amid which he found himself, he established the third newspaper issued in Argentina. To the same end he advocated schools, and founded them. To alter political conditions, he labored for Argentine independence. Drawn into military life by his country's fight for freedom, he ran up for the first time the flag which still symbolizes Argentine nationality, and out of an undisciplined rebel horde, the conduct of which had antagonized the inhabitants of regions where it fought, he created an army with ideals of honor, lived up to by its officers and its men. In a revolutionary period Belgrano was serene, modest, and generously free from envy.

Considered from a certain point of view, he was a precursor. . . . Without the creative energy of those who are all originality and minus the stubborn persistence of those who succeed in perfecting their undertakings, he nevertheless cleared the path along which others were to pass to success.

Dr. Ravignani remarks that a centenary celebration is an occasion for eulogy rather than for the emission of a historian's cold judgment. "Every biographical study," he adds, "makes its principal object the determination of the man's influence upon his epoch, and of the extent to which it absorbed him. . . ." If a great influence and a thorough absorption are the hall-mark of a "hero" truly worthy "an essay *a lo Macaulay*", to quote Dr. Ravignani, then it would seem that Argentina is justified in hanging Belgrano's picture (as is done) in the schools, for this essay displays him as an efficacious advocate of popular education, in both the English and the Spanish sense of that word.

I. A. WRIGHT.

*Justo Arosemena (Obra Premiada en el Concurso del Centenario)*. By OCTAVIO MÉNDEZ PEREIRA. (Panamá: *Imprenta Nacional*, 1919. Pp. 568. Paper.)

Don Justo Arosemena (1817-1896) was a native of Panama and throughout his long and useful life, strongly attached to the interests of his section. At the same time as a citizen of Colombia, he played